

### REMARKS

The rejection of claims 6-7 under 35 USC 112, first and second paragraphs, as failing to comply with the written description requirement and as being indefinite is respectfully traversed. The Examiner has apparently misunderstood the invention from the outset and now alleges that the claims contain new subject matter by stating that the language "being absent a computer" in the second location is not described in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention.

The description starting with the Background of the Invention on page 1 of the specification clearly states the problem addressed by the inventor is how to access a personal computer such as a desktop from a remote location in which no computer is available using a TV or other video monitor and preferably through the internet.

As stated under the heading Summary of the Invention, the portable device (required at the remote location to practice the invention but no longer claimed) is a keyboard processing unit including a keyboard processor having an ASCII encoder and decoder for receiving and transmitting ASCII data, a keyboard, an input output terminal, a modem and with the keyboard processing unit further comprising an RF modulator and an RF transmitter for wireless transmission to the monitor located at the second location remote from the computer.

The keyboard processing unit, which can be extremely small in size

(miniature as stated on page 4) and low in weight, must be available at the second location or needs to be taken by the individual to the second location such as a hotel room for accessing the remotely located computer using the TV as the monitor. A hotel room usually provides access to the internet. Otherwise the operator also needs a cell phone. If the individual had a computer such as a laptop with him or a computer is available at the second location the method to transmit between the remote computer and the computer at the second location would be conventional. This is clearly acknowledged in the second sentence of the Background of the Invention.

Instead the Examiner refers to the specification on page 3, last paragraph, to allege that the keyboard processor is indeed a computer. However, at least for purposes of this invention, Applicant clearly does not permit this interpretation and the Examiner need only have turned the page from page 3 to page 4 of the specification, which in the very next paragraph, specifically makes it clear that the keyboard terminal processor of the present invention is a commercially available unit equivalent to what was known in the past as a dumb terminal without a CPU. Even if the Examiner has misinterpreted this paragraph the conclusion that two computers having a CPU with information processing capability and memory for forming and storing data files are available with one at the remote location and another at the second location flies in the face of the entire specification and is directly contrary to the Background of the Invention. Applicant states in the Background of the Invention

that "remote access to the data files in a (desktop) computer at present -----can only be accomplished by a modem connection through another computer assuming another computer is available". Accordingly, it is the Examiner who has clearly misunderstood the invention and has assumed that the keyboard processing unit is a computing device available at the second location. Indeed the second location must be absent a "computer" at least one having a CPU and information processing capability and memory for forming and storing data files of business and/or personal information to be consistent with the specification. Claims 6 and 8 have been further amended to make this point very clear. This is, in fact, the underlying problem addressed in the application and solved by the method of the present invention.

For all of the above reasons the rejection of claims 6-7 under 35 USC 112 should be withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 8-9 under 35USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Howard et al in view of Thomson et al is respectfully traversed.

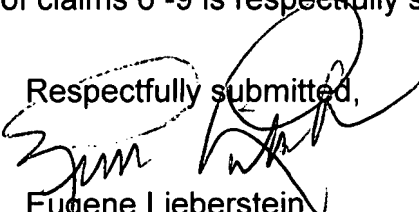
From the amendment to claims 6 and 8 it is now clear why applicant's earlier explanations of Howard have led the Examiner to the conclusion that Howard can be interpreted so that the base station which has a monitor and a computer can wirelessly transmit to a remote computer not show. This not only has no meaning relative to the subject invention it has no relevance to the teaching in Howard. For this reason alone the rejection of claims 8-9 under 35USC 103(a) should be withdrawn.

The second location in the present invention must be absent a computer having a CPU and information processing capability and memory to form and store data files. This is the essence of the subject invention and if the Examiner still believes the application teaches otherwise applicant would like the amended claims to be entered so that applicant can appeal.

For all of the above reasons claims 8-9 are clearly patentable over Howard '374 alone or in combination with Thomas et al.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 6 -9 is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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#### CERTIFICATION OF MAILING

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